

throw off the spell and look over the field of Europe for allies. A glance shows Russia and France to be ready to hand. To be sure, England must abandon the Sick Man in Turkey in order to make friends with Russia, but how unwise to stick to a tottering kingdom, and how wise to form an alliance with the great Christian power, whose vast Government, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would enable it and England to keep the peace of two continents and two seas!"

I do not pretend to quote the exact language, but give the gist of the editorial from memory.

In neither of these prophetic articles is much argument wasted on France, because it is understood that France goes with Russia and goes equally readily with England, if the alliance is against Germany.

The Westminster Gazette says it believes the Venezuelan boundary question was touched upon at the council to-day. It doubts that President Cleveland's message was made a subject of discussion. It is more likely that its whole attention was given to a means of restoring amicable diplomatic relations with Venezuela preliminary to a settlement of the boundary dispute. Mr. Hayard declined to be interviewed on the subject.

After the Cabinet meeting the German Ambassador was closeted with Lord Salisbury for half an hour. The French Minister called a little later and waited, talking to Sir Thomas Sanderson, permanent Under-Secretary, till Lord Salisbury was disengaged. As to the purpose of these visits we must conjecture. The supposition is that the German Ambassador was anxious for news and the French Ambassador desires to know what terms England offers for an alliance.

It is fair to presume that Great Britain offers to support France against Germany in the future. It hopes to gain Russia partly as an ally of France and largely by giving up Armenia.

All authorities agree that it is Germany that destroyed the concert of powers with regard to Armenia, and all christendom will welcome the promise of its unspatable from the dominion of the "unspatable Turk." The moment is undoubtedly one of great gravity. If England fails to make an alliance a great European war is close at hand. If England succeeds and Germany is to be bottled up and peace assured, it is a startling change.

This news of to-day suggests that it would mean that Russia makes another step toward Constantinople, the prey for which she hungered for a century. It would mean, too, that England realizes the silliness of the fear and hatred of Russia that has haunted her for a century.

For the most extraordinary public-exception, those I have referred to is the in Jameson by the new Laureate. It has been said that he is a man who speaks of birds' wings growing "mauve and mauve" in order to achieve a rhyme with a line ending in "mauve," but whether that is true or not his Jameson outbreak to-day is not conducive to give the nation a high regard of Salisbury's judgment in his choice of Laureate. There are plenty of mince hall ballads more dignified, more truly poetical than this effort.

London's cleverest papers have been vying with one another in publishing amusing paragraphs on the new sonnet of Albion, and one has resuscitated some remarks which Austin once made on Tennyson. It seems that he said Tennyson was not a first-class poet, not a second-class poet, nor at the head of the third-class poets, and urged the British public not to overestimate Tennyson any longer, because they would suspect themselves to the ridicule of posterity. On January 8 this crowned monarch of English poets wrote to society authors asking to be excused from signing an address by English authors to Americans. He said: "I cannot think it well for a body of Englishmen at the present moment to address any body of Americans in language which might be construed by them, however mistakenly, as a savoring of timorous complaisance." He said the Americans are "acting too precipitately on imperfect information," and have recently adopted an attitude toward us as unfair as it is unfriendly, and I believe they now know it, but be that as it may, I am convinced they will respect us more and be less and the less if we meet their injustice with grave, if friendly, reproach or dignified silence."

So much for the new Laureate of England. Much more interesting is the fact that the Standard prints among to-day's death notices as "an American nation" the death of Mrs. Philadelphia Morris, and then follows it with a mortuary poetical quotation, "Oh, for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still."

Thomas Spencer Moffatt, an American lawyer, was before a police court to-day charged with obtaining £350 from Henry Samuel on false pretences, last March. A fellow prisoner attempted to do a comedy to suit thirty thousand acres of Kentucky land, which he had bought of Moffatt, who assured the complainant that a title to the land was perfectly valid, complainant advanced money to both and subsequently gave Moffatt £250. Later he found the statements of accused false. The Magistrate said there was no evidence on which to try the case.

Both were admitted to bail. A suggestion in a Pretoria dispatch to that Jameson and his 500 troops are to be tried in England and brought here in a troopship furnishes an imaginative prospect of one of the most remarkable law cases in history. As a matter of fact no courtrooms in London is big enough to hold that number of accused in front of

its bar. The English who discuss how can this be imagined should remember Punch's recipe, "First catch your hare."

Kruger has not yet given up Jameson. It looks as if he were waiting to see whether Germany is able to make an alliance with Russia or whether England's diplomacy will prove superior.

WHAT IS THE EMPEROR ABOUT?

The English Weeklies Try to Solve His Policy Toward England.

London, Jan. 11.—The most influential of the London weekly papers, in trying to solve the policy of Emperor William toward England, agree in the opinion that the theory that His Majesty is a dangerous lunatic, who has exploded a bomb under a momentary impulse, must be disavowed as incredible.

The Spectator openly states that it finds it difficult to discover accurately what the Emperor means. It adds that it has been patent to the Foreign Office for some time that Germany is exceedingly unfriendly to Great Britain. She has checked Lord Salisbury's negotiations in favor of the Armenians, and Germany's attitude, more than that of the Czar, has prevented a settlement of that question. Admitting that it is probable that the Emperor aims at a European coalition against Great Britain, the Spectator argues that such a coalition is a vain dream. Neither France, Russia, Austria nor Italy are sufficiently interested to help to realize the dream of German supremacy.

The Spectator points out as one solution of the puzzle that Emperor William wanted the Transvaal as a German colony and opened negotiations with the Boers, to whom he promised protection. He then sounded Portugal relative to the passage of an armed force from Delagoa Bay across Portuguese territory to the Transvaal. In the meantime, finding himself checkmated by the energetic action of the British Government, he has taken a more friendly attitude.

The Statist says that Germany will require to settle with France before joining a coalition to dismember the British Empire. This implies that France would demand the retrocession of Alsace-Lorraine, and probably Belgium. If the coalition meant to make a further partition of Europe, Russia would obtain the Balkan States, with Constantinople, and Germany would annex Holland. Such a coalition would involve the breaking up of the Triple Alliance and a prolonged European war during which Great Britain would acquire allies and would be likely to crush Emperor William as she did Napoleon.

Apocryphs of the Statist's speculations, it is worth noting that General Elliot, writing in the Times, says that a statement was made to him by General von Bismarck relative to the German official plans for the invasion of England immediately upon the declaration of a war between the two countries. According to the plans the German forces would overrun Holland and Belgium, and then march across the North Sea in seven columns. It is calculated by Germany that if one-third of the million most fit for service in England, they would soon capture London.

The English papers call the scheme ludicrous, but General Elliot declares that it was told seriously to him.

The Economist says that the results to Great Britain and Germany in the event of war would be the immediate despoliation of Germany of 17½ per cent of her foreign commerce, against England's loss of 7 per cent. If England kept command of the world's foreign commerce, Germany would be paralyzed, while English trade would be pushed in markets now contested by the Germans.

If the tone of the German papers published in London indicates the mood of the German population, which is estimated at \$8,000,000,000, while strong disapproval of the Emperor's conduct, recent British hostility to Germany as unjustified. Many Germans who have been settled in England for a long time, propose to be contented naturally owing to the prospect of war. This will prevent Germany from calling

THE VANDERBILT MARBLE PALACE AT NEWPORT.

It cost \$2,000,000 and belongs to Mrs. Vanderbilt, who has authorized an agent to sell it if he can find a purchaser.

(Drawn by a Journal staff artist.)

CHARGED WITH TREASON.

John Hays Hammond, an American Mining Engineer, Sent as a Prisoner to Pretoria.

London, Jan. 11.—John Hays Hammond, an American mining engineer, was among the members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee who were arrested and taken to Pretoria, charged with treason.

Several members of the Reform Club have fled, and one of them has been allowed to depart after depositing surety for his appearance when wanted in the sum of £20,000 (\$400,000).

WILHELM'S RIDICULOUS CLAIM.

Revival of the Story That He Considers Himself Heir to the English Throne.

London, Jan. 11.—The Westminster Gazette, commenting on the relations between the Emperor and the British royal family, says that these relations are offensive. He uses the imperative in his intercourse with all his relations in England and Germany and holds himself to be the head of the family next to the Queen. As the son of the British Princess Royal he always contends that he is heir to the British throne.

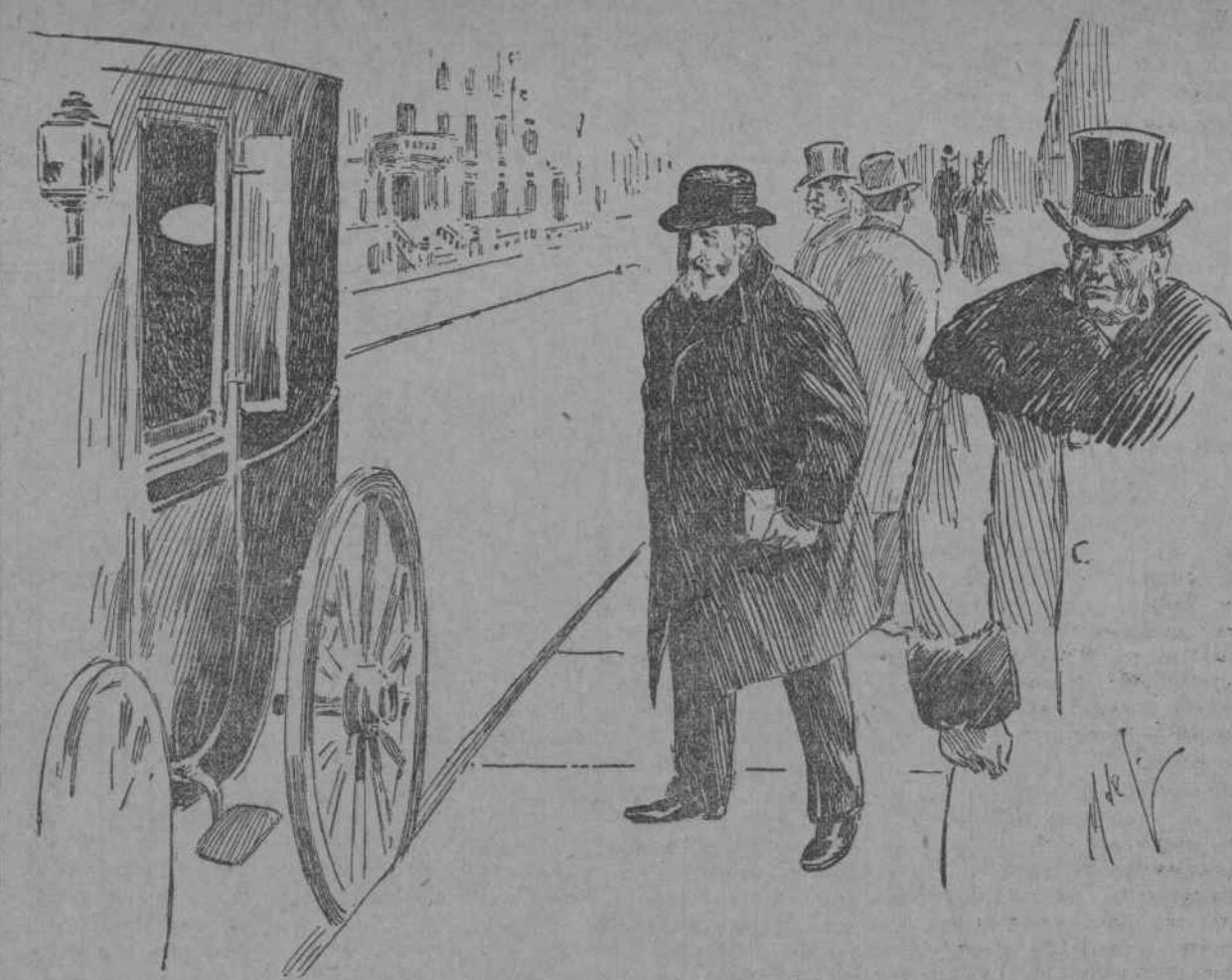
In connection with this subject the Frankfort Zeitung renews the story that Emperor William, in the event of the death of the Queen, will claim the throne of the United Kingdom and prepare to enforce his rights by force of arms. As a believer in the divine right of kings he would not regard as a mere verse decision on his claim by Parliament.

IT WAS A WIDESPREAD PLOT.

So Jameson's Raid Is Described to the Orange Free State Raad.

London, Jan. 11.—Advices from Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, say that the delegates of that State who were sent to Pretoria to confer with the Government of the South African Republic and the assistance of the Orange Free State if it should be required, have returned to Bloemfontein and reported to the Raad (the Executive Corps).

The delegates represent that documents have been discovered disclosing a widespread plot, of which Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal was a part. The delegates entirely absolve Governor Robinson, of the Cape Colony, of all knowledge of the conspiracy.



Mayor Strong Leaving the House After the Ceremony.

He carried away the precious book of forms which had been used in naming Mr. Belmont to Mrs. Vanderbilt, but lost it in the carriage.

(Sketches by a Journal staff artist.)

MRS. VANDERBILT A BRIDE AGAIN.

Continued from First Page.

from England, and the great Vanderbilt ball, that astonished New York, was given. The decoration of the house for that event cost \$20,000.

The Great Vanderbilt Ball.

On the night of March 27, 1883, a thousand guests, the most prominent in the city, marched up the grand staircase. The Vanderbilts were in society, and Mrs. William K. established a set of her own. She appeared at the ball in a gown of a Venetian princess, the costume being taken from a picture in her parlor by Cabanel. The robe cost \$75,000. Lady Maudville wore a gown copied from a picture by Van Dyke. William K. appeared as the Duke de Guise, dressed after a picture of the Duke, and the jewels on the costume cost \$100,000. Gilmore was there with his famous band, and all was gilt and brilliancy. But there was discord at that ball. The proud lady objected very strongly to the attention paid to Lady Maudville by her husband. The balls and parties went on on a scale at which stand New Yorkers.

By the terms of the divorce Mrs. Vanderbilt accepted \$200,000 a year, and certain other settlements were made which made her a rich woman. She has a new town house, just completed, and there her wedding took place.

MR. BELMONT OF BELCOURT.

The Bridegroom's House at Newport—Former Marriage and Origin.

Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont is a wealthy man, having inherited a fortune from his father. He is several years younger than his bride, Belcourt, his Newport seat, is one of the finest places at that famous resort of the millionaires. It is a veritable palace for man and beast. The work of the builders consumed three years. The stately pile stands at the intersection of Lakeview avenue and Ledge road, in the heart of the aristocratic district. Near by are the houses of William K. and F. W. Vanderbilt, and the homes of the De Forests, the Cushings and the Brookses.

Belcourt is built of brick and granite. The front is most imposing, with its two head houses, immense arched windows, massive iron doors and high gallery on the second story. The side elevations are a series of panels worked in all kinds of brick, with monograms, heads of animals and other objects. The stables are models of equine luxury, and at a recent house party they were thrown open for the inspection of the ladies. Within the mansion all is elegance—that elegance to which the bride has been accustomed.

Mr. Belmont's living quarters are superb. The chamber is spacious, and from the windows there is a lovely picture of land and water. The rooms devoted to the reception of guests are even more lavish in the appointments. In the drawing-room dark oak is the finish. The ceiling is arched with heavy beams, supported by massive pillars against the walls. Between the beams are panels representing mythological figures. The carvers were Italians, who came here to do this work and to execute commissions for the Vanderbilts. This room is used for dancing.

The Final Rupture.

In the Fall of 1893 came the intended trip around the world in that yacht. At first the husband intended to take only a few of his cronies, but it is said that when his wife learned who were to make up the party she announced her decision to go.

One of the guests on that cruise was Oliver H. P. Belmont. It was understood by society that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt had come to an understanding. For reasons that have only been surmised, the party broke up suddenly in the Mediterranean. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Consuelo, went to England. Mr. Vanderbilt went to Paris and Mr. Belmont returned to New York.

William K. rushed off to see the Derby run, and then back to Paris for the Grand Prix. On that last day came the last straw that has forever separated husband and wife. At that race he won 40,000 francs, and within an hour was introduced to Nellie Neustreiter, to whom he gave all his winnings. His friends remonstrated with him, but it was no use. No such recklessness had ever been observed in the young millionaire, and what followed was the surprise of Parisians and New Yorkers.

Mr. Vanderbilt fitted up the woman a magnificent establishment in Paris, another in Deauville, with servants in the family livery and every luxury she desired. It was looked on as a sed to the wife. Cornelius Vanderbilt went abroad and at tempted a reconciliation, but it was hopeless. Chasney M. Depew tried it, with no better result.

Divorce and a Wedding.

The divorce proceedings were private, but a decree was granted in favor of the wife on March 5, 1895. On that instant William

K. Vanderbilt dropped the Parisian and returned to America. The object had been accomplished. He was a free man. The courts gave the three children to the mother, with the privilege to the father to visit them when he desired, a privilege he has always availed himself of when opportunity offered.

The daughter Consuelo would never take sides—would never listen to a word against either her father or mother.

It was not long after Mrs. Vanderbilt's return that the Duke of Marlborough followed. He quickly made his way to the marble house at Newport, and it became apparent that an international match with nobility had been arranged in England by the mother for the handsome girl.

The wedding took place in St. Thomas's Church on November 6, and was the chief society event of the year, and for many years in fact. The Duke's father had married Mrs. Lily Hammersley in the City Hall some years before. The marriage settlement on his daughter by William K. Vanderbilt was \$5,000,000, so placed that she is to have the income, the principal to go to her children.

By the terms of the divorce Mrs. Vanderbilt accepted \$200,000 a year, and certain other settlements were made which made her a rich woman. She has a new town house, just completed, and there her wedding took place.

MR. BELMONT OF BELCOURT.

The Bridegroom's House at Newport—Former Marriage and Origin.

Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont is a wealthy man, having inherited a fortune from his father. He is several years younger than his bride, Belcourt, his Newport seat, is one of the finest places at that famous resort of the millionaires. It is a veritable palace for man and beast. The work of the builders consumed three years. The stately pile stands at the intersection of Lakeview avenue and Ledge road, in the heart of the aristocratic district. Near by are the houses of William K. and F. W. Vanderbilt, and the homes of the De Forests, the Cushings and the Brookses.

Belcourt is built of brick and granite. The front is most imposing, with its two head houses, immense arched windows, massive iron doors and high gallery on the second story. The side elevations are a series of panels worked in all kinds of brick, with monograms, heads of animals and other objects. The stables are models of equine luxury, and at a recent house party they were thrown open for the inspection of the ladies. Within the mansion all is elegance—that elegance to which the bride has been accustomed.

Mr. Belmont's living quarters are superb. The chamber is spacious, and from the windows there is a lovely picture of land and water. The rooms devoted to the reception of guests are even more lavish in the appointments. In the drawing-room dark oak is the finish. The ceiling is arched with heavy beams, supported by massive pillars against the walls. Between the beams are panels representing mythological figures. The carvers were Italians, who came here to do this work and to execute commissions for the Vanderbilts. This room is used for dancing.

By the terms of the divorce Mrs. Vanderbilt accepted \$200,000 a year, and certain other settlements were made which made her a rich woman. She has a new town house, just completed, and there her wedding took place.

Mr. Belmont's living quarters are superb. The chamber is spacious, and from the windows there is a lovely picture of land and water. The rooms devoted to the reception of guests are even more lavish in the appointments. In the drawing-room dark oak is the finish. The ceiling is arched with heavy beams, supported by massive pillars against the walls. Between the beams are panels representing mythological figures. The carvers were Italians, who came here to do this work and to execute commissions for the Vanderbilts. This room is used for dancing.

The Final Rupture.

In the Fall of 1893 came the intended trip around the world in that yacht. At first the husband intended to take only a few of his cronies, but it is said that when his wife learned who were to make up the party she announced her decision to go.

One of the guests on that cruise was Oliver H. P. Belmont. It was understood by society that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt had come to an understanding. For reasons that have only been surmised, the party broke up suddenly in the Mediterranean. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Consuelo, went to England. Mr. Vanderbilt went to Paris and Mr. Belmont returned to New York.

William K. rushed off to see the Derby run, and then back to Paris for the Grand Prix. On that last day came the last straw that has forever separated husband and wife. At that race he won 40,000 francs, and within an hour was introduced to Nellie Neustreiter, to whom he gave all his winnings. His friends remonstrated with him, but it was no use. No such recklessness had ever been observed in the young millionaire, and what followed was the surprise of Parisians and New Yorkers.

Mr. Vanderbilt fitted up the woman a magnificent establishment in Paris, another in Deauville, with servants in the family livery and every luxury she desired. It was looked on as a sed to the wife. Cornelius Vanderbilt went abroad and at tempted a reconciliation, but it was hopeless. Chasney M. Depew tried it, with no better result.

Divorce and a Wedding.

The divorce proceedings were private, but a decree was granted in favor of the wife on March 5, 1895. On that instant William

he began taking an interest in the turf from the opening of Jerome Park, and for twenty years was president of the American Jockey Club. Early in his career he fought a duel with William Hayward, of South Carolina, and was wounded in the hip, and limped through the remainder of his life.

Opposition of the Belmonts.

Persons who are well and intimately acquainted with the Vanderbilt and Belmont families were saying yesterday that a conference of the Belmonts was held a week ago at No. 835 Fifth avenue. Before that conference Perry Belmont had been asked to act as best man, but had declined without the consent of the family to do so.

August Belmont is said to have addressed his brother Oliver as follows:

"This is a great mistake you are making. The Belmonts and the Vanderbilts have been friends for a great many years—friends socially and in business—and I trust you will not become further involved in any antagonism which might sever these pleasant relations. While your engagement has been announced, I hope you will not be in haste, for I am satisfied the longer you delay this marriage, the less ready will you both be to fulfil the contract."

Oliver is said to have replied that he knew what he was doing; that he had carefully considered the step he was about to take, and purposed to exercise his own judgment in the premises. There and then it was decided by the Belmont family to let affairs take their course, but not in any way to recognize or attend the wedding.

News comes from Washington tending to show that at least one branch of the Belmont family wishes success to the bride couple. Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mr. Belmont's sister, who lives at the national capital, last night prepared and sent to the bride at Newport a beautiful basket of flowers.

MARBLE HOUSE FOR SALE

Mr. Belmont's Bride Authorized an Agent to Dispose of Her Newport Palace.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has authorized Sydney Smith, a real estate agent, to find a purchaser for the marble house at Newport, which was given to her by her first husband, W. K. Vanderbilt, on its completion in 1892. The place was called "The Marble House," when the stone work began to rise above the builder's fence, and that name remained the only one by which W. K. Vanderbilt's Newport house was known.

No millionaire's home has been more talked about, and the stories told of it would make a book more interesting than any that have been written by crude critics of society. The talk began with the first word that was known of William Kissam Vanderbilt's intention to build a house that would outshine those of his neighbors. It grew with the building, and was aggravated by the secrecy which surrounded the builder's operations.

The only Americans employed there were those who delved, laid the foundations and the rougher portions of the masonry on the building proper. Troops of artisans were brought from Europe to carry out the designs of the architect and decorative artist. Work was begun in the Spring of 1892, and the house was opened in May, 1892, but during that time none but the workmen and owner knew on what magnificent scale all the work had been planned and carried out. Not even Mr. Vanderbilt's relatives were admitted within the fence, and though gossip had discounted the effect of the splendors, the revelation when the house was opened was beyond the expectation of the Newport circle.

What the Marble Palace Cost.

It was said that the house cost \$2,000,000, and that the details on which most money was expended were ideas originated by Mrs. Vanderbilt or adopted by her, and that her insistence on them caused the first trouble between her and her husband. It could not have been a very serious breach, for when the palace was finished Mr. Vanderbilt gave it to his wife, and the divorce settlement did not disturb her title to it.

Though the Vanderbilts lived there for scarcely three months in the year, the house was at nearly all times ready for occupancy, and the times when a force of servants was not there were few and far between.

The house was closed when the Vanderbilts started on that famous yachting tour which ended so abruptly in the Mediterranean. But when Mrs. Vanderbilt decided to return to America she cabled the family agent and had the marble house prepared for occupancy. Thither she went immediately on her arrival on this side, a

there she stayed until the arrangements for the wedding of her daughter and the Duke of Marlborough brought her to her house in this city. The marble house has at all times since been ready to receive her, and she has been there several times, but only to stay a day or two each time.

Like the Vanderbilt city houses, the marble house is crowded in the matter of land. The strip on which it stands extends from Bellevue avenue to the cliff, where a balcony looks out to sea. The view of the sea is not so good as from the other residences of Vanderbilts. Ochre Point and Rough Point. The house is built about a court seventy-eight by forty feet and faces Bellevue avenue. It has a width of one hundred and thirty-five feet six inches and a depth of one hundred and six feet six inches. The material, below the courtyard level, is granite; above that it is white marble.

Details of the Great House.

The first story is six feet above the grade and its rooms are twenty feet high. The main entrance, which is very imposing, is thirty-five feet nine inches in width. Between the columns swing entrance grills of wrought steel tridescant like a gun barrel. The inner door is of bronze ten feet high and four feet wide.

The vestibule floor and walls are of yellow French marble and the ceiling is elaborately frescoed. The grand hall, the most imposing room in the palace, is fifty-seven feet long, thirty feet wide and sixty feet high. The floor and walls are of yellow marble, like the vestibule, and reflect the electric lights with startling effect. This room is considered the "show" room of Newport. In niches and frieze are many statues whose whiteness is emphasized by the prevailing color scheme of yellow. Five large windows facing seaward light the apartment. Six marble pillars, each weighing two tons and quarried whole at an expense of \$1,200 each, support the grained and elaborately frescoed ceiling. These pillars were brought from Italy. Through improper leaning on one was lost overboard on voyage. Its loss delayed the completion of the house.

There are small balconies running around the ends of the hall and connected with the rooms on the second floor. At the left of the vestibule is the dining room, 48x30 feet. It contains a big fireplace and its walls are in reddish-brown African marble. A heavy cornice rests upon the heads of caryatides supported by pedestals. Contrast is here furnished by white marble statues.

At the north side is the butler's pantry and the door to it is so cunningly constructed that the going and coming of servants seems to border on the supernatural.

A Gorgeous Drawing Room.

The drawing room opens on the vestibule at its north side. It is forty-eight by thirty feet. The ceiling is of elaborate and costly frescoes, but it sinks into insignificance in comparison with the walls, which are ablaze with gold and crystal. Giant mirror panels are framed in intricate carvings, upon which much gold has been expended. The expenditure on this room was enormous.

The library is forty-nine by thirty feet, and it is remarkable for its beautiful Gothic carvings. It contains a fireplace of pink and yellow Caen stone seven feet high. The breakfast room is across the court, and is thirty by eighteen feet and has a domed ceiling.

The main staircase from the grand hall is ten feet wide and of white marble. The beautifully carved fretwork going up the stairway cost \$40,000. At the angle of the landings are life-sized bronze figures representing the seasons. At the first landing are two smoking rooms and a coat room.

The room occupied by the mistress of the house and upon the decoration of which \$30,000 was spent, is over the dining room and in the northeast corner of the building. The ceiling is of walnut, most intricately carved, and small panels in it are covered with silk. The walls are of the same sort of carving, and the four foot panels between them are covered with gold silk. Opening from it is the bath, all in white marble and with furnishings of polished brass.

Mr. Vanderbilt's room, or the room that was his, occupies the other corner of the second floor front. Its decorations are in light woods, chiefly cedar, and, like the other bedroom, it connects with a marble bath.

The second floor also contains a children's bedroom, nursery, schoolroom, governess's room, nine other bedrooms and four baths. All the rooms on the second floor are six to ten feet high. On the third floor there are seventeen large sleeping rooms and two smaller ones, all designed for the use of servants and plainly furnished and furnished. From the northeast corner of this floor a spiral staircase descends to the basement without connecting with other parts of the house. The butler, housekeeper and chef have suites of rooms in the basement. The kitchen is one of the most nearly perfect in its appointments in the world.

Will Senator Brice Buy It?

According to Mrs. Belmont's instruction the agent will not place the house on the public market, but will offer it directly to the few persons who are rich enough to buy it. It is thought in Newport that the probable purchaser is Calvin S. Brice, Senator from Ohio, who is said to be looking for a Newport house. He at one time negotiated for the purchase of "Beaulieu," William Waldorf Astor's place, and ended by renting it for last season.

Mrs. Brice had a distinct social success as hostess of "Beaulieu," and the added facilities for entertaining offered by the marble house will, it is thought, appeal to her. All the Eastern millionaires are provided with Newport houses—cottages, they call them—and the probable purchaser is expected to come from the West. At all events the marble house will pass out of the hands of Mrs. Belmont, who will in future social annals of Newport appear as Mrs. Belmont of Belcourt.

Belcourt is a sort of combination house, and stable, and it is said that Mrs. Vanderbilt advised Mr. Belmont as to its design, and construction. It will be enlarged and altered, so as to offer better facilities for entertaining, and the Belmonts will make it their summer home.

JAMESON LOSES HIS OFFICE.

Deposed by Governor Robinson from the Administrators of Mashonaland. Cape Town, Jan. 11.—Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, has issued a proclamation removing from the office of Administrator of Mashonaland and appointing F. J. Newton, Secretary and Receiver-General of British Bechuanaland, his place. Mr. Newton is an imperialist.

SHOT DEAD BY THE WOMAN HE INSULTED.

Mrs. Angelier Responded to C. H. Parker's Advances with Bullets.

"I Do Not Regret It," She Declares to the Police, "for I Did It in Self-Defence."

She Says He Sought to Take Advantage of Her Because Her Husband Was Sick.

TRAGEDY OCCURRED IN BALTIMORE.

Counsel to Enter Habeas Corpus Proceedings for Her Release on Bail on the Grounds of Justifiable Homicide.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Mattie V. Angelier, wife of Frank Angelier, a cigar dealer and pool room proprietor, shot and killed Charles H. Parker, agent for the Levitt Machine Company, of Athol, Mass., in her husband's store, at No. 1431 North Charles street, shortly after noon to-day. Parker was taken to the City Hospital, where he died at 2 o'clock. He had two bullet wounds in the back of his head and another in his left breast.

Mrs. Angelier is locked up in a cell on the second floor of the Central Police Station. She is a slightly built woman, about thirty years old. She did not seem much concerned when the charge of shooting Parker with intent to kill was recorded against her. When Policeman McNeal heard of the shooting he went to Angelier's store, where he found Mrs. Angelier. Parker was lying on the floor, bleeding profusely from his wounds.

"Who shot this man?" asked the patrolman.

"I shot him to defend myself," Mrs. Angelier replied.

SHE FIRED THREE SHOTS.

Patrolman McNeal secured the pistol, of which three chambers were empty, and Mrs. Angelier said she fired that number of shots. She made the following statement to Sergeant Gilbert:

"This man came into our place several days ago and behaved improperly. My husband was not well, and he knew it. He seized me about the waist, and after freeing myself I told him if he attempted such a thing again I would kill him. I was afraid of him, and put a revolver in my pocket with which to defend myself should he interfere with me again. He came into the store to-day and approached me again. When he got near me he attempted to take the revolver from me. I drew the revolver and shot him. I do not regret it, because I did it in self-defence. He should have let me alone, and would not have shot him. He had no right to enter our store."

NO WITNESSES TO THE SHOOTING.